

T H E
LION or HORSE in Miniature.

Price Six-pence per Dozen to those who give them away.

——— *Si quis tamen hæc quoque, si quis*

Captus amore leget.

May this short Page each virtuous Briton move;
And call forth Acts well worth their Country's Love.

Being an Abridgment of a Treatise shortly to be publish'd,
Price Three Pence, entitled

T H E
LION or HORSE :

In which our
Constitution, Allegiance, Religion,
Oaths and Interests are consider'd.

Inscrib'd to the
NOBILITY, CLERGY, and GENTRY;
A N D

'All the good People of *ENGLAND*,
Who, according to
Queen ANNE's First SPEECH,
Are entirely *ENGLISH*.

By a Gentleman late of the *Temple*.

——— *Fuit Illium & ingens*
——— *gloria* ——

Think deeply then how Great *BRITANNIA* shone,
When *BRITISH* Kings and Patriots grac'd her Throne.

N.B. About Twenty will be printed on Royal Paper for the Benefit of

Such Bishops who are really Christians,
Such Peers who are True *English* Noblemen,
Such Statesmen, Placemen, and Pensioners, who
will lay out Three-PENCE
For the *GOOD* of their *COUNTRY*.



T O T H E
R E A D E R.



HE Author expresses his Concern at the Growth of Republican and Popish rebellious Principles ; and grieves, the *Scotch* Episcopal Church has been so long oppressed, and is now to be totally suppress'd by the late Act ; and mourns over a sinking Monarchy and dying Episcopacy.

Says, That Episcopacy and Monarchy are as old as Christ and the Creation, and Instituted by our Creator and Redeemer ; and that therefore, both Piety and Prudence obliges us to adhere to those divine Institutions, unless we can mend the Works of our Maker, or be more merciful to Mankind than our Redeemer.

CHAP. I. *Of our Constitution.*

IN every Government there must necessarily be some Obedience due from the Subjects to the Governors ; what that Obedience so due from Subjects is, the Laws of every Government must determine.

The *English* Government hath long been that of an Hereditary Monarchy.

Both the Laws of the Land and Homilies of the Church declare it unlawful to resist the King on any Pretence whatsoever.

That Doctrine is neither inconsistent with the Rights of Parliament, or Liberties and Properties of the People.

It is a Maxim of Law, and agreeable to common Justice, That no length of Time shall bar the King of his Right
— nullum tempus occurit Regi.

It is also a Maxim of Law — The King can do no Wrong. The Reason is, his Ministers are answerable to the Publick.

' The Revolution is generally thought, and at Dr. *Sacheverell's* Trial, was own'd, not to be consistent with the Laws and Oaths then in being.

' That if the then Subjects could be freed from the then Laws and Oaths, on account of the King's Misdemeanor, they certainly may be now freed from all Oaths and Obligations to later Kings, if guilty of like Misdemeanors, or of breaking the *Act of Settlement*; by which only they claim the Crown.

CHAP. II. *Of Allegiance.*

HE tells us, from Lord *Coke*, That,
' *Ligeance* is true and faithful Obedience of the Subject due to his Sovereign, and inseparable to every Subject, for he oweth it by Birthright, and it is due by the Law of Nature, which is Part of the Laws of *England*, and is immutable, and cannot be changed; and due to the Natural Person of the King, and is not due to the Politick Capacity only, that is, to the Crown or Kingdom, distinct from his natural Capacity.

This is agreeable to the antient and modern Laws and Lawyers, and the late executing the Seamen taken in the *Spanish* Ships, who were not charg'd with endeavouring to bring in the Pretender, shows the Sense of the present Lawyers.

That this Allegiance cannot be transferred by the People, or House of Commons chose by them; for then it might be transferred every Hour—and if it follows Success, *Oliver* and *K. William*, and every Possessor has equal Right to it.

CHAP. III. *Of Religion.*

That Religion was intended to promote Purity and Piety, not to invade the Temporal Rights of Subjects or Sovereigns—That the Apostles and Primitive Christians, never took Arms for their Religion, tho' their Governors were often Persecutors, Tyrants and Idolaters.

That the Papists and Presbyterians have taught and practised the wicked Doctrine of Deposing Kings, on account of their Religion; but that the Church of *England* detests and abhors it, and the State in the present Oaths, condemns it as impious, heretical, and damnable.

That this Principle would occasion perpetual Wars and Confusions, since every different Sect and Religion must then mutually fight against and depose each other; the Protestant the Papist, the Papist the Protestant, the *Mahometan* both, and the Infidel All.

CHAP.

CHAP. IV. *Of Oaths.*

SAys, Oaths ought to be lawful as to the subject Matter, and generally to be taken in the known Sense of the Imposers.

That the Oaths taken before the Revolution, were intended to bind the Takers and their Heirs, to the King and his Heirs.

That neither the People separately, or collectively, can discharge Subjects from the Obligation of lawful Oaths.

That if the then Subjects could be freed from those Oaths, the present may from like Oaths taken to a Government, when in the same Circumstance.

An unlawful Oath binds to nothing but Repentance.

‘ For no Oath, which is the Law of Man, ought to be performed, when the same tendeth to Suppression of Truth and Right; which is against the Law of God.’

CHAP. V. *Of our Interests.*

IN Spirituals, the Author mentions the depriving Archbishop *Sanicroft* and his Suffragans, who stood so gloriously for the Protestant Religion against *K. James*, the abolishing Episcopacy in *Scotland*, the fighting for the Pope, pursuant to the first Article of *K. William's* grand Alliance, and his giving up the Protestant Interest at the Peace of *Ryswick*; the constant Increase of Wickedness and Infidelity, and the Severity on the Episcopal Church of *Scotland*, by the Act of the last Session of Parliament.

And, in Temporals, mentions the taking 211623 *l* per Ann. from the *Irish*, the Massacre of *Glenco*—, the *Darien* Affair, and the not allowing the *Scotch* a free Parliament all *King William's* Reign, and some Years after; the destroying their Constitution by the Union; the losing infinite Lives, and spending above 400 Millions of Money, and contracting an immense Debt for the Interest of Foreigners, and to the Prejudice of our Nation and Trade, gives a Sketch of the Reigns of *King Charles* and *K. James II.* and of our true national Interest, and concludes with a Remark of the excellent *Puffendorf*; ‘ Common Reason tells us, That no Nation that has the Power of electing a Prince, ought to chuse such a one who is possessed before of a considerable Hereditary Estate, so that he may think it his Interest to take more Care of that than of his Elective Kingdom.’

N.B. For the Authorities and Vouchers for several Particulars, we must refer to the greater Work.